

THE PARIS EXPO.

It is Formally Opened by the President of the Republic.

THE GREATEST EXHIBITION THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

Contributions from all Countries—A Brief Description of the Grounds and Buildings—A French Crank Fires a Blank Cartridge at President Carnot—Various Other Foreign News.

PARIS, May 7.—At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, M. Carnot, president of the Republic, accompanied by a number of eminent statesmen, proceeded to the Champs de Mars and formally declared the exposition open to the world. There was much music and but little speech making. The city is profusely adorned with flags and banners; after dark gas lights, electricity and fireworks blend in splendors never before equalled; and for months to come Paris will be the Mecca of the sightseers of the world.

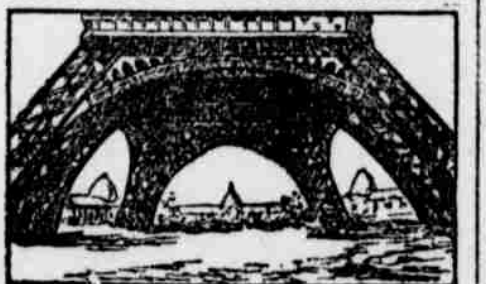


MACHINERY HALL.

Hitherto, in 1867 and 1878, she has had world's fairs, which were at those times the greatest yet held. The third, which was opened Sunday, far exceeds them in magnitude, importance and splendor as human achievements of the present surpass those of even the proximate past. In 1878 there were displayed inventions that in 1867 would have been esteemed chimerical; this year, in turn, sees an array that scarcely the wildest enthusiast had dreamed of eleven years ago. The actual physical extent of the present exhibition correspondingly goes beyond that of its predecessors. The exposition covers 193 acres.

The gardens of the Hotel des Invalides contain the exhibitions of the French colonies, of the several ministries and of social economy. At the Quai d'Orsay are the halls of agriculture, viticulture, fisheries and general food products. The Trocadero gardens are given up to fruits and flowers in the open air and in glass houses. The principal buildings are clustered on the Champs de Mars, where a century ago, some of the great opening scenes of the revolution were enacted.

At the entrance, spanning the gateway with the vast archways of its base, rises the gigantic Eiffel tower, 300 metres high. Passing underneath it the Central garden is reached. This has a monumental fountain



BASE OF EIFFEL TOWER.

in the middle, and is surrounded by buildings containing exhibitions of fine arts, belle lettres, the liberal arts, and various departments of industry.

These buildings stand on parallel lines and are crossed in their axis by a high gallery surmounted by a dome which leads to the hall of machinery. The cost of the buildings in the Champs de Mars, exclusive of the Eiffel tower, has been about \$4,000,000, and it is intended that they shall remain as permanent structures. The total outlay authorized for the entire exposition is \$8,000,000, of which \$600,000 is held as a reserve fund.

The earthworks required a removal of 7,500,000 cubic feet. The drains and water-pipes of the Champs de Mars were lengthened by about two miles, and more than 40,000 tons of iron and steel were used by the builders. The hall of machinery is 1,399 feet long and 150 feet high, covered with a roof of iron, wood and glass, having a span of 300 feet in the clear, the greatest ever attempted. A gallery extends around the interior for the display of the lighter classes of machinery and from end to end run four unbroken lines of shafting for distributing the motive power. The power is derived from a group of steam engines placed in one of the tents, the boilers of which transform into steam forty tons of water per hour. The total energy is about 400 horse power.

The chief architectural feature of the exposition is, of course, the Eiffel tower, as were the Crystal Palace at London in 1851, the iron lighthouse at Paris in 1867, the great



THE EIFFEL TOWER FROM THE SEINE, rotunda at Vienna in 1873, and the Trocadero palace at Paris in 1878. This is the loftiest structure ever raised by man, being about

964 feet high. The Washington monument now stands second, 555 feet. The Cologne cathedral is 501 feet. The tower of Babel was probably 680 high. More than 7,000 tons of metal were used in building the Eiffel tower. The first sod was turned in excavation for its foundation on January 28, 1887, and the whole work was completed on March 31, 1889.

Another interesting feature is found in the gardens. Hitherto in the Champs de Mars the visitor saw only a dusty desert. Now every bit not covered with buildings is a charming park with the greenest of lawns, flourished, shaded paths, masses of shrubbery. More than two years ago, before any of the work of building was begun, M. Alphand, the director of public works, completed his plans, and traced on the ground a detailed map of the garden trees. Shrubs were then planted and seeds laid, and now the whole expanse looks like a well-kept park of many years standing. Indeed, the abundance of vegetation on the streets and squares is one of the most striking characteristics of all Paris.

During the progress of the exposition there will be held at Paris numerous international congresses. Many of them will be held in the Trocadero palace, or in other buildings of the exposition. Besides minor gatherings, there will be sixty-nine international congresses under government patronage. Two of these are exclusively general topics of women's political, social and industrial rights, and one with woman's work in organized charity and education. Other international congresses will be of bakers, of pigeon-fanciers of talk, of students, of psychologists, eleven relating to medical and sanitary questions and ten dealing with economics. The first of all will be the peace congress, on June 1.

French exhibitors occupy, of course, the bulk of the space. The United States has some 100,000 square feet. Of the entire 36,000 exhibitors 1,400 come from America. Mexico and the Central and South American republics, Hayti, Norway, Switzerland, Greece, Monaco, Servia, Morocco, Japan, Persia, Siam, Victoria, New Zealand and the South African republic participate officially. The only European countries holding themselves entirely aloof are Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Turkey and Montenegro. Several of the private committees of countries not officially represented have received liberal subsidies from their governments.

A Blank Cartridge. A man who gives the name of Perrin, and who says he is a marine storekeeper, fired a blank cartridge at President Carnot Sunday when the latter was leaving the Elysee palace to attend the centenary celebration at Versailles. Perrin was promptly arrested. He was taken to a police station, where he made a statement concerning his act.

He explained that he had no desire to kill the president; he merely wished to expose the fact that he (Perrin) was the victim of injustice. The crowd that had gathered in the neighborhood of the Elysee to witness the departure of the president became greatly excited and threatened to lynch the prisoner. The police, however, gathered in force and drove back the indignant citizens.

They Favor Republicanism. BRUSSELS, May 7.—The sympathy of the workmen in the large cities of Belgium has always been with Republicanism in France and elsewhere, and the article in The Independence Beige on the Washington centennial created a profound sensation all over the country. The Clerical and Royalist press explain the progress of the United States by the usual dilution upon the extent of its territory, and while still hoping it may continue, argue that the country would have flourished under a monarchical form of government as well as under that of a republic.

Two Many Women. MADRID, May 7.—At the last sitting of the Catholic congress, a crowd of ladies invaded the choral service, in which the tenor, Garrayre, was to take part. So great was the crowd, that delegates to the congress were unable to reach their seats. The president refused to allow the service to begin, and the audience finally dispersed amid much disorder.

Heavy Name to Carry. BERLIN, May 7.—The imperial party arrived at Kiel at 8:30 a. m. Sunday, to attend the christening of Prince Henry's son. The route from the station to the palace was lined with guilds and various societies. The baby, which was held by the emperor during the ceremony, was christened Waldemar Wilhelm Ludwig Frederick Victor Heinrich.

Devilish Inhumanity. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—It is reported that a Kurdish chief who recently escaped from prison gathered a number of his followers and attacked an Armenian village. The band seized several prominent men of the village, poured over them petroleum, to which they set fire, and then watched their victims slowly burn to death.

Knappe Determined to Be Ugly. BERLIN, May 7.—Dr. Knappe, formerly German consul at Apia, Samoa, denies that Mataafa ordered his adherents to aid in rescuing the sailors of the German man-of-war recently wrecked at that place. On the contrary, he says Mataafa forbids his followers to assist the Germans in any way.

Miners' Riot. BERLIN, May 7.—Miners on strike at Getzenkirchen, Westphalia, engaged in a riot Sunday, and wrecked a number of shops. The police dispersed them with drawn swords, and order was restored with the assistance of a detachment of troops.

Boulangier and Lieutenants Elected. PARIS, May 7.—In the second ballots for members of the St. Ouen municipal government Sunday MM. Boulanger, Laguerre, Naquet and Deroulede were elected.

Another Smart Boy Preacher. ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.—Jim McCook, the boy preacher of Carroll county, addressed a crowded house at Newman, Ga., Sunday night. He is 12 years old, weighs about fifty pounds, and is not over three and a half feet high. He was born in Coweta county, of humble parentage, and is very illiterate. Yet his sermon was something wonderful.

The Petrel is Satisfactory. BALTIMORE, May 7.—The United States gunboat Petrel has had her dock trial at the Columbian iron works, and her engines and machinery work admirably. No date has been set for the official trial trip, but it will be soon.

Double Murder at Cards. LYKENSS, Pa., May 7.—An Englishman named Ward shot and killed two persons here last night during a quarrel over a game of cards. The victims were named Johns and Miller. The murderer was arrested.

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Religious Miscellany.

Here are the latest religious statistics of the United States, prepared by Dr. Dorchester: Methodists, 4,801,340; Baptists, 4,051,360; Presbyterians, 1,476,962; Lutherans, 1,036,970; Adventists, 134,577; various smaller bodies, 1,374,163, total, 13,877,422. The total number of ministers is put down at 90,368.

The new hymn book of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been issued. 415 of the hymns of the old book have been left out, and 280 new ones have been put in. The old book had 1,063, the new one 929.

Right Rev. Bishop Maes, accompanied by Chancellor Lambert, has gone to New Orleans, to take part in the presentation of the pallium by Cardinal Gibbons to Archbishop Janssen, which occurs next Wednesday.

There is a New England family which has fourteen relations in the ministry. For several generations father and son have been preachers. In one branch of this family there are four brothers in the Episcopal ministry at present. Three of these officiated at the same service Sunday morning in Trinity Church, Covington—the Rev. Charles R. Baker, who is rector of the largest Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, Rev. Frank Woods Baker, rector of the Episcopal Church in Covington, and his associate, Rev. Walter Baker. The other brother, Rev. Geo. S. Baker, has a large charge in New York City. The father, grandfather and great-grandfather of these sons were ministers in Massachusetts.

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